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# MUNGER AFRICANA LIBRARY NOTES

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## A BIBLIOGRAPHY of Books and Key Articles on AFRICA Published in Polish, English, and Other Languages, in POLAND since 1960.

with an introductory essay on African studies in  
Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union







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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS AND KEY ARTICLES  
ON AFRICA PUBLISHED IN POLISH, ENGLISH AND  
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EASTERN EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION

An Introductory Essay on African Studies  
in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union

African Studies in these Socialist countries have not had the attention they deserve in Western Europe, in North America or in Africa itself. To gain an understanding of their African research, I visited Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia in 1972, the German Democratic Republic and Poland in 1974, and the Soviet Union in 1975.

As might be expected, the greatest amount of research on Africa is being done in the USSR, and bibliographic data are disseminated in annual bibliographies running some 200 pages. It is not always easy actually to obtain African volumes published in Moscow and Leningrad because the editions are often limited (although large by Western standards) and the appetite of Soviet citizens for the economically priced books is voracious. Consequently many books are soon out of print and many are not reprinted. However, on my recent visit to Moscow, I was able to obtain an additional sixty books on Africa for the Library's collection of Soviet Africana.

Not so well-known are strong African centers in Warsaw and in Budapest, where I was most hospitably received. This bibliography of African writing by Polish authors is an effort to make better known the variety and depth of research in Poland, the second most productive Socialist country in African research.

Although African scholars vary widely in their interests, both geographically and topically, there is some division of labor among these African Centers. They have a formal organization that meets in various centers most years to elect officers and to coordinate and plan research, as also every three years a socialist African congress is organized.

The Africa Institute in Moscow has sponsored an annual (since 1971) winter study session for junior researchers on Africa from Socialist countries.

In 1973, the Soviet Union published a joint study with Socialist states on "Economic Relations of Socialist States with African countries."

The Soviet Union has the broadest approach across the study spectrum. In Poland there is a current specialization in the study of



Ghana, Nigeria, and Egypt. East Germany is particularly strong in the study of Tanzania (and has an interest in other former German colonial territories) and in South Africa. The Soviet Union and the GDR centers are most interested in political questions. The primary thrust in Hungarian studies has been on economic questions.

In the USSR, from the revolution to 1945, African studies were on a small scale in the Institutes of Language and of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow, with some study of African languages in the Oriental Institute of Leningrad State University. In 1946, a Department of African Languages was established there under Professor D.A. Olderogge.

Inter alia, Dimitri Olderogge's influence appears to have suffered in the last decade because of the dominance of Moscow-based Africanists. Some observers attribute this to his Jewish background, and note that recently he has been refused permission to receive an honorary doctorate in African Studies from a university in another Socialist country.

In 1945 Y.Y. Krachkowsky, N.Y. Yushmanova, and V.V. Struve became involved with the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Science in Moscow. A decade later, a separate division for Africa was established within the Academy, and in 1959 the Africa Institute was established under the historian I.I. Potekhin. I met Professor Potekhin at the All Africa Conference convened by Kwame Nkrumah in Accra in 1960 and happened to be with him when he first met a young Congolese named Patrice Lumumba.

Some of the history of Soviet African studies are outlined in greater detail in a publication of the Africa Institute entitled "Problems of Soviet African Studies 1959-1974," (Moscow, 1975, 63 p.)

Three months prior to Professor Potekhin's death in September 1964, the directorship was assumed by an economist, Professor Vasily Solodovnikov. He has traveled extensively in Africa, and, when I visited the Africa Institute in July 1975, he had just returned from the independence celebrations in Mozambique. Dr. Solodovnikov was involved in the early days of the U.N. Trusteeship Council and has more political influence than other Africanists. However, in the current struggle between the Africanists and the Orientalists for control of Middle East Studies, the Asian studies are led by the former secretary of Kazakastan, Gafurow, who is reported to have a strong influence within the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The Africa Institute is in the older part of Moscow and is now



hard pressed for space. It has more than 250 employees, of whom 160 are "scientific." It concentrates on political and economic issues. Sometimes its work is closely related to the Soviet Foreign Office, as in the case of missions to the Sudan and Somalia I heard described.

The basic library for books is that of the USSR Academy of Science, which is excellent if somewhat slow in acquiring current materials. The Institute has its own documentation center, headed by J. Vinolourov with five assistants. Looking through it, I noted modest holdings on most of Africa but limited ones on southern Africa. For example, although some of the material published by the South African Information Service is received regularly, as are a few newspapers, there are major lacunae in newspapers and periodicals, particularly those of the far right of the white political spectrum and those of the non-Marxist left. I failed to understand a comment that these were difficult to obtain. Not directly, perhaps, but they are presumably easily acquired through London sources.

Senior researchers have spent increasing amounts of time in field studies. Deputy Director Igor P. Beliaev is an Arabist, and has spent five years in Cairo. I was favorably impressed with the knowledge of Africa displayed by junior staff members who had worked on the Sudan and Kenya, for example. I did not meet the South African specialist, Dr. Valentin P. Gorudnov, but Swiss Africanists he had met in Geneva were impressed with his knowledge, despite the handicap, they said, of limited research material.

African issues are also studied at the following Institutes (Numbers of researchers in parantheses): Asia (32), Ethnography (10), Geography (5), International Economy and Political Relations (20), State and Law (5), Languages (15), School of Oriental Languages [at Moscow University] (60). African studies are also carried on at the Institute of Philosophy and at the Gorky Institute on Philosophy and World Literature, and African work is being done at the Universities in Leningrad and Tartu. African research is coordinated by the Scientific Council on African Problems, under the Praesidium of the Academy of Sciences and is chaired by Professor Solodovnikov.

James C. Armstrong of Boston University, the American librarian most interested in Soviet work in Africa, has stressed to me, "the considerable efforts by Soviet Africanists to reach Western Africanists through translations of their works, beginning with Des africanistes russes parlent de l'Afrique (Paris: Presence Africaine, 1961). Other volumes include Russia and Africa (Moskva, Nauka, 1966)



Readers might wonder about African students in the Soviet Union, and in particular about Patrice Lumumba University, where one-fourth of all African students in the USSR study. My comments most likely apply to publicized problems in other Soviet institutions, such as the University of Kiev, Baku, and elsewhere. It may also be added that some of the few African students in the People's Republic of China have emerged sharply critical of conditions there, including the puritanical nature of the society and the extremely long hours of study and work.

Lumumba University has had much favorable publicity in Socialist countries and much unfavorable notice in the Western press. There are real problems but some of these have been exaggerated. It is not at all an "apartheid" institution as alleged. African students who do not know Russian may begin their studies in English as they learn Russian.

The citizens of Moscow have been strongly pro-African since World War II, and have tended to see any black person as being oppressed in the past and as deserving of their support. Today, there are Soviet citizens who grumble when African students put themselves in the front of a queue for food or for theater tickets. Some Soviet students resent the higher cash allowances enjoyed by African students at Patrice Lumumba. I saw an example of this when some Nigerian students arrived by taxi; Russians watching them were resentful, since Soviet students can rarely afford such a luxury.

But on behalf of the African students, it must be said that it is not easy to do university work in a complex foreign language; many

as well as the annual series on African Studies, which offers a useful overview of recent work."

It is worth noting that in the Soviet Union an average of fifty books a year are published on Africa, with the heaviest concentration (about one out of three) on Egypt. Mali, South Africa, Algeria, Guinea, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Morocco, and Zaire are also well represented [minor areas of concentration in book publishing].



## FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY

are homesick; they are not used to the relatively severe winters; and they are even less adjusted to what must seem a stringently puritanical society. Moreover, they are encouraged to demand more than other students by many Russians who approach paternalism in their views. I talked at length with the lawyer who served on the committee to investigate the death of a Ghanaian student a few years ago, about which there has been much conjecture. I am satisfied that the student was depressed and lonely, drank more vodka than may have been wise, and after being obnoxious to some Russians in a tavern, went away and froze to death in a snowbank.

Patrice Lumumba University does not appear to be of the same high quality as, for example, Moscow University, but this is not a reflection of a desire to offer less to third-world students. Its facilities are not as good, it is located much farther from the center of the city, and to teach there is less prestigious. But thousands of highly-qualified Soviet students would jump at the opportunity to study there in one of the places reserved for Africans. Although the quality of African students appears to be improving, they still seem not to be of the same intellectual caliber of students who go to Europe and North America for advanced degrees. Much more could be said, including the problem of retraining medical students with Soviet credentials by such countries as the Gambia, for example, but this aside is only to suggest that where there is tension between African students and the Soviet government, the facts are not all on one side.

The many changes or adaptations of Soviet ideology as directed toward Africa, as outlined by Dr. Helen Cohen up until 1972 in her seminal book in this field, Soviet Policy Toward Black Africa (New York: Praeger, 1972, 316p.), have continued with a greater sense of realism as more Soviet researchers have the opportunity for field work. I well remember Kwame Nkrumah's negative reaction when Professor Potekhin lectured him rather severely on Soviet theory from which the Soviet expert said that English should not be an official language

in Ghana or Nigeria. Marxist concepts of ethnicity, race, nationality, etc., as they relate to Africa have steadily evolved. Only the thinking about the white controlled southern parts of Africa seems locked into a simplistic interpretation.

Perhaps the fact that Marx and Engels had so little to say about sub-Saharan Africa, despite their considerable treatment of colonialism (Ireland, India, Poland, Algeria, Mexico, etc.) is a factor. Although Marx died only the year before the Congress of Berlin in 1884, and Engels kept writing for another decade, neither man displayed a real understanding of colonial black Africa at that time. Lenin's work shows greater knowledge, but Soviet thinking derived from it appears to underestimate the importance of race in sub-Saharan Africa. Professor Robert Blauner of the University of California at Berkeley offers particularly useful analyses of Marxist thought in this regard in his published writing as well as in his unpublished mimeographed study of "Marxist Theory, Nationality, and Colonialism" (no date given).

The Soviet Africanists are critical in setting the theoretical pattern for Eastern Europe where, perhaps, only the Africanists in the German Democratic Republic join the Soviets in new political thinking regarding Africa.

To conclude these brief comments on Soviet studies, the conclusion drawn by Cohn that "the decade of the 1960s has witnessed an increasing impartiality in the work of Soviet Africanists," has extended into the 1970s. Her book is criticized by Soviet Africanists for suggesting too much of a debate on how to view Africa. But her thesis appears to be accepted that Nikita Khrushchev's statement to the 1959 Congress about deeper analysis of underdeveloped countries signaled the beginning of more serious research; and that the advent of Brezhnev and Kosygin marked a new level of impartiality in African studies.

Finally, in the nature of the society, there is far greater cooperation and coordination between African Studies and the policy arms of the Soviet government than is true in Western societies. There is almost never, as in the case of Angola, a public split between the interpretations and goals of Soviet policy such as are more common than not among American academics.

The Afro-Asian Research Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was formed by Professor J. Bognar in 1964. He is an economist and a prolific writer in English and other languages. Its



"Studies on Developing Countries" now number about 80, and are widely exchanged throughout the world. In 1974 the Center became the Institute of World Economy and there seems to be some decrease in the emphasis on Africa. One of the abler Africanists, Elizabeth Hossu, died in 1974. The Center grants its own academic degrees. It has been housed in an old home in an attractive residential area of Budapest with a lovely view of the Danube. The information section of the Center is staffed by seven people, under the direction of Dr. T. Felvinczi. With the illness of Dr. Bognar, Dr. Mandi is taking over leadership. Mandi is a former party secretary for Foreign Trade and has a reputation of leaning more towards Africanists in the GDR than the Soviet Union.

African studies in the German Democratic Republic are divided among three main centers. The University at Leipzig has fifty people concerned with Africa and gives the normal five-year university course covering all social science topics related to Africa. Southern Africa is studied more intensively there than in any other socialist center.

The Institute of Developing Countries at the Economic University in Karlshorst (Berlin) has thirty people on the staff, only a few of whom have special African interests, and offers summer seminars on development problems.

In Babelsberg, the Africa division of the Institute of International Relations concentrates on foreign policy questions. It has a documentation center on Africa with eight people, directed by H. Willumeit.

The GDR inherited extensive documentation about Africa after the fall of the Nazis. Work on Africa differs from that in other socialist countries because of a strong ideological thrust against West Germany and the battle for political recognition.

African studies in the GDR are coordinated by a Central Council within the Academy of Sciences that publishes a yearbook and a quarterly (since 1972). In general the Africanists in the GDR appear to have closer rapport and cooperation with those in the Soviet Union than with those in the other socialist states.

There is a struggle for control of the Council now that Professor Lothar Rathman, who was educated in the Soviet Union but is often critical of Soviet Africa policy, has become a University Chancellor. Professor Brehme and Professor Christian Mährdel, both

of whom have worked in Tanzania, are likely to assume leadership positions.

Almost all of the Yugoslavian republics have their own institutes for the study of foreign countries, but the main center for Africa is part of the Institute of Developing Countries in Zagreb. It publishes a journal (irregularly) and mimeographs staff papers on Africa.

African studies in Rumania are also found in centers that cover broader areas, but relatively little original research is being done. The Rumanian Academy of Sciences controls African studies and has a limited budget for this purpose. Research only started in 1973. Relations with Soviet Africanists are cool but the Rumanian ties with China have not led to Rumanian involvement with, say, Tanzania. For historical language reasons the thrust of the limited Rumanian interest has been to Francophonic countries with very few ties with Anglophone Africa. Foreign trade with Africa receives considerable attention.

In Czechoslovakia Africa studies in the Academy of Sciences in Prague is centered in the Oriental Institute. But neither in the Academy nor in the University Afro-Asian Department is much being published on Africa. Greater attention is given to Africa in The Institute for Developing Countries in Bratislava.

Bulgarian African studies have been on the increase since 1971 when a meeting of Socialist Africanists was held in Varna. The previous year a summer institute for young Africanists was also held in this most attractive venue. The Director of Africa work, Professor Evgeni Kamenov has been at the United Nations and was Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. His knowledge of Africa is not highly regarded among his socialist peers. The proceedings of the 1971 Varna conference on "Developing Countries in the Noncapitalist World" was published in Sofia in English in 1974 by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and became available in 1975. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has published three issues of Afrikano Aziatski problemi, which appears to be the major serial outlet for Bulgarian scholarship in this field.

Poland has a long history of African scholarship. Professor Antoni Rehman (1840-1907) was a geobotanist who studied in South Africa and is regarded as the first Polish Africanist. From 1907 to



1909 the anthropologist Jan Czekanowski did research in what is now northeastern Zaire. Professor Roman Stopa was the first to concentrate on Bantu languages in 1930. After World War II the first African studies were centered in Cracow, led by Stopa together with the Arabist T. Lewicki and the anthropologist J. Waligorski. At that time J. Czekanowski was active in Poznan, and in Warsaw an Ethiopian scholar, S. Strelcyn, an archaeologist, K. Michalowski, and a historian, M. Malowist, were at work.

The major push for African studies came in 1962, with the organization of a center at Warsaw University under Strelcyn, and the geographer Bogodar Winid. This center gave two-year courses, had a twenty-five thousand volume library, and published a semiannual bulletin in English and French and a quarterly in Polish. Winid returned in 1970 from a sojourn at the University of Addis Ababa and began a rapid expansion of the center, changing it into an institute. The concentration is on sub-Saharan Africa; the Arabic-speaking countries are primarily included within the Institute of Oriental Studies.

In all there are about seventy Polish Africanists, most of them in Warsaw at the Institute, at the Archaeological Institute within the Academy of Science (mostly on the Sudan), and a laboratory devoted to Egypt under the same aegis. Current African study goes on within the Institute for International Affairs, which works under the Foreign Office. At the Szcaecin Museum some work is done on archaeology in Guinea.

Poland is, I believe, alone among Socialist countries in sending Christian missionaries to Africa. Three young priests are now in the Iringa diocese in Tanzania with many more to follow to other parts of Africa according to the Polish Bishops.

In general, Polish Africanists have had fewer opportunities for field research than their Soviet colleagues, concentrate more on natural science, and on historical and economic research, and do less work on political topics. There are some young modern economists, such as Bogdan Stefanski, who are au fait with work elsewhere and are keen students of Africa. On balance, the Polish Africanists are a vigorous group. They have some first-rate graduate students and the librarians energetically pursue African materials. The Africa Institute also has a growing publication program.

The accompanying bibliography provides ample evidence of the thrust of African studies in Poland and of the diversity of languages and journals in which research results are published. We are grateful

to the African Institute documentalist and to its director,  
Dr. Bogodar Winid, for the preparation of the bibliography.

E. S. M.



## Introduction to Bibliography

The present bibliography contains a selection of books and articles concerning Africa by Polish authors and published in 1960-73, mainly in Poland. The bibliography was prepared on the basis of a number of bibliographies which cover various periods and problems, as well as on the basis of source materials existing at the Centre of African Studies of the University of Warsaw. One of the basic sources was the semi-annual "Africana Bulletin," a periodical published by the Centre.

The bibliography contains 416 bibliographic descriptions, arranged systematically according to the Universal Decimal Classification, with internal alphabetical listing. A geographical arrangement of bibliographic descriptions was taken into account in an index. The bibliography also contains an index of names of authors and an index of titles of periodicals, both in alphabetical arrangement.

Bibliographic description has been based on the Polish Standard PN-73/V-01152, published in 1974. Following this Standard, the bibliographic description of a book contains: author's name, initial of his forename, title of the book in the original version, translation of the title into English, place of publication, year of publication, number of pages. The bibliographic description of an article contains: author's name, initial of his forename, title of the article in the original version, translation into English, title of the periodical, place of publication, year of publication, number of volume, numbers of first and last pages of the article. Punctuation marks were treated in accordance with the above Standard.

The bibliography has been prepared by the Information and Documentation Section, a branch of the Centre of African Studies which, apart from work concerned with bibliographical publications, processes and stores information material in the form of the following card-index files:

1. A card-index, in the form of a register of Polish scholarly papers, comprising master's, doctor's, and assistant professors' theses, as well as other research papers. They are indexed in two arrangements: (a) systematic, according to the UDC; and (b) geographical, divided into sections of Polish authors, other European authors, and non-European authors. These indexes are being updated. It is worth adding that the collection of descriptions of doctor's and assistant

professors' theses became the substance for a doctor's thesis currently being prepared at the Information and Documentation Section, concerning an application of the social science citation index method in order to determine information queries by research workers.

2. The other forms of a card-index is one containing information concerning those research workers who are engaged professionally in African matters, and another containing data concerning specialists in various branches of knowledge contracted for work in various African states, who often become familiar with the problems of the country they worked in. Both indexes are arranged geographically.

Concurrently with the above collections, the Information and Documentation Section obtains from friendly foreign institutions some information materials in the form of bibliographic notes in order to supplement its resources.

Analyzing the scope of requests submitted by the applicants making use of the services provided by the Information and Documentation Section, the applicants themselves can be divided roughly into three categories from the viewpoint of the frequency of making use of the collections as well as the type of materials required. The first and most numerous category consists of students, including students from abroad studying in Poland (mostly African). Applicants of this type are interested both in the information stored in the files and in the primary sources (books, periodicals) held in the Section's reference library. The second category, less numerous, covers the representatives of industrial and commercial concerns, medical institutions, the civil service, publishing houses, and the mass-information media, as well as the teachers and pupils of secondary schools. Applicants of this type inspect first of all the periodicals with the help of bibliographical lists. The third category, the least numerous, comprising requests coming from staff members of the universities and research institutes, has the nature of information probes, since the material held by the Centre does not always cover all the sources, sometimes of a highly specialized nature.

Carefully analyzing the requirements of its applicants, the Information and Documentation Section hopes to mold its informational apparatus toward satisfying their needs to the maximum, which also can be shown by the preparation of the present bibliography.



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## GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 62, 69, 75, 77, 86, 104, 110, 131,  
132, 165, 221, 236, 392.

AFRICA 1-4, 7-9, 15-21, 28-34, 40, 41, 43, 45-49, 52-56, 58,  
61, 63, 64, 67, 71, 74, 78, 82, 88, 89, 92, 95, 97, 105, 108,  
112, 115-117, 125, 128, 130, 133, 135, 136, 140, 141, 145,  
149, 151, 160, 161, 167, 169, 172, 175, 176, 180, 182, 212,  
216, 220, 222, 223, 225, 228-231, 235, 238, 239, 242, 247,  
248, 256, 262, 264, 266, 270, 272, 279, 283, 286-289, 296,  
304, 314, 315, 325, 341, 343, 349-351, 358, 364, 366, 368,  
369, 382, 393, 398, 411.

NORTH AFRICA 11-13, 25, 27, 83-85, 93, 106, 107, 120, 154,  
237, 258, 259, 300, 301, 309, 324, 334, 335, 339, 340, 342,  
348, 352, 354-357, 394, 401.

ALGERIA 6, 57, 94, 109, 111, 118, 121, 122, 146-148, 150, 158,  
215, 217, 244, 332.

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 10, 72, 87, 152, 153, 155, 189-193,  
195-198, 201-204, 210, 213, 227, 252, 263, 265, 303, 310-313,  
321-323, 336, 338, 344-347, 359-362, 373, 376-378, 380, 381,  
388-390, 405, 414.

LIBYA 211.

MOROCCO 26, 157, 162, 214, 232, 233, 316-318, 391, 403, 404.

SUDAN 14, 70, 73, 156, 164, 194, 199, 200, 245, 246, 249, 254,  
303, 327, 328, 337, 367, 371, 372, 383, 402.

TUNISIA 134, 234.

WEST AFRICA 5, 23, 50, 60, 79, 80, 93, 98, 103, 142, 143, 188,  
218, 219, 255, 257, 275, 307, 308, 330, 333, 353, 357, 365,  
370, 379, 385, 396, 399, 400, 406, 408-410, 412.

GAMBIA 329.

GHANA 22, 36, 44, 66, 81, 166, 168, 181, 184, 185, 187, 241,  
251, 284, 285.

GUINEA 207, 209, 319, 320, 331, 384.

LIBERIA 129.

MALI 397.

NIGER 407.

NIGERIA 102, 126, 127, 137, 138, 261, 267, 269, 271, 374, 375,  
386, 387.

SENEGAL 90, 91, 96, 144, 329.

SIERRA LEONE 101.

IVORY COAST 65, 99, 395.

CENTRAL AFRICA 179, 205, 208, 257, 281, 326, 385.

ANGOLA 100.

ZAIRE 35, 59, 177, 183, 186.

EAST AFRICA 68, 113, 114, 123, 170, 173, 174, 206, 226, 250,  
268, 273, 276-278, 280, 282, 297, 299, 363, 415, 416.

ETHIOPIA 243, 260, 274, 291-295, 302, 305, 306, 413.

KENYA 38, 39, 171, 240.

RHODESIA 37, 51.

SOMALIA 298.

TANZANIA 139, 178, 253.

ZAMBIA 124, 163, 224.

SOUTH AFRICA 119, 159, 226, 281, 290.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA 24, 42, 76.

## INDEX OF NAMES OF AUTHORS

Adamowicz M.	213
Andrejew I.	20
Antoniewicz W.	300
Antonowicz L.	21
Asłanowicz A.	22
Badowska E.	23
Balicki J.	24
Baliński W.	301
Bartkowski T.	25-31, 214
Bartnicki A.	302-306
Basak A.	32
Bibrowski M.	33
Bielawski J.	8, 34, 258
Biskupski K.	35
Błaszczyszyn B.	36
Bobrowski C.	215
Bocheński F.	259
Bogusz A.	307
Brzuski W.	260
Chałasińska K.	37-39
Chałasiński J.	40-49, 261
Chramiec A.	244
Chrzanowski I.	216
Chwojka T.	50
Ciecierska-Chłapowa T.	262

Ciepielewska M.	217
Czapkiewicz A.	263-265
Czarnocki K.	218
Czekanowski J.	308
Daszewski W.A.	309
Dąbrowa M.	219
Dąbrowska-Smektała E.	310
Dąbrowski L.	311-312
Dembiński L.	51
Dobosiewicz Z.	29-31, 52-61, 145
Dobroczyński M.	30, 62-64, 220
Dobrowolska K.	313
Dobrska Z.	36, 65-68, 221
Drabowski E.	69
Dumanowski B.	314-315
Dzierżykray-Rogalski T.	189-204
Dzięgiel L.	70
Dziubiński A.	316-318
Eitner D.	31
Falkowski M.	71
Filipowiak W.	319-320
Gartkiewicz P.	321
Gdański M.	72
Geremek H.	322-323
Gołąbek S.	1
Gołębiowski R.	73
Gołgowski T.	245-246
Gorzelać E.	74, 220, 222
Gostkowski Z.	75
Grabska W.	145

Gross Z.	247-248
Grzybowski A.	2, 76
Gulcz M.	77
Halpern J.	78-80
Henzel T.	205
Holzer J.	81
Horoszewicz M.	9
Jabłońska-Skinder H.	82
Jagielski A.	83
Jahn A.	324
Jakobielski S.	10
Jakubowski M.	325
Jasiński B.	84-87, 223
Jasnosz S.	320
Jaworska K.	206
Jewsiewicki B.	326
Jędrzejewska H.	249
Jędrzejewska S.	327
Kalicki R.	328
Kamocki J.	3
Karpiński R.	329-330
Kawalec A.	207
Kawecki J.	331
Kieniewicz S.	332
Kleer J.	88
Kłos-Kantowicz E.	333
Kodrębski J.	334
Kolendo J.	335
Kołątaj W.	336
Kołodziejczyk K.	337-338

Komorowski S.	89
Komorowski Z.	90-99
Korzeniowski A.	224
Kotula T.	339-343
Kowalski M.	250
Kozerski K.	100
Kozłowska H.	101-102
Koźmiński M.	4
Krzyżanowski M. T.	103, 225-226
Kubiak W. B.	344-345
Kulig J.	104-105
Kunderewicz C.	346-347
Kuźniar A.	227
Laube J.	251
Leopold W.	266-271
Lewicki T.	5, 11, 106-107, 348-358
Lindner J.	108-112
Lipińska J.	359-361
Lipski W.	228
Łabęcka B.	113
Łempicka M.	208
Łętocha T.	61, 114-117
Makowiecka E.	362
Makulski K.	118-122
Malinowski M.	61, 123-124
Małecka A.	272-273, 363
Małowist M.	364-370
Mantel-Niećko J.	274, 305-306
Maśka Z.	275



Matejko A.	125
Michałowski K.	6, 371-373
Milewski J.	4, 7, 126-127, 374-375
Misiorowski A.	376
Moliński B.	128-129
Morawiecki A.	209
Mrozek A.	12-14
Myśliwiec K.	377-378
Niklewicz P.	15
Nitka K.	252
Nitz F.	23
Nowak B.	379
Nowicka M.	380-381
Nowicki J.	130-131
Ohly R.	133, 276-283
Oyrzanowski B.	134
Paluch A.	135, 382
Paszyński M.	136
Pawłowski A.	137-138
Penkala B.	383
Piaskowski J.	384
Piłaszewicz S.	284-285
Pióro Z.	139, 253
Plit F.	385
Podedworny H.	229-231
Pokorny J.	386-387
Ponikiewski A.	232-233
Prandota W.	234
Prokopczuk J.	141-145
Promińska E.	198-204, 210, 235, 388

Rekłajtis E.	146-148
Rodziewicz M.	389
Rosset E.	149
Rościszewski M.	237, 390-392
Rotocki Z.	150
Równy K.	151
Rudniewski P.	327
Runowicz A.	238
Sadowski Z.	36
Sanecki M.	239
Sidor K.	152-153
Skarżyńska K.	154
Składanek B.	155
Skoczek M.	393
Skotnicki M.	394-397
Skuratowicz W.	156
Smyk B.	240
Sobolewski M.	157
Stępniewska B.	398-400
Stęposz H.	158
Stolarczyk H.	211
Stopa R.	159, 212, 286-290
Strelcyn S.	291-295
Strzelecka B.	401
Szatkowska J.	23
Szolc P.	254, 402
Szyfelbejn-Sokolewicz Z.	160-161
Szymański E.	162-163, 403-404
Świderek A.	405
Tałałaj S.	241

Trojan A.	255
Tymowski M.	406-410
Vielrose E.	164-168, 296
Waligórski A.	169-175, 242, 297
Winid B.	411
Winid J.	243, 412-413
Winowski L.	176
Wipszycka E.	414
Wolak Z.	244
Wójtowicz K.	177
Wrzesińska A.	178
Zaborski A.	298-299, 415-416
Zajączkowski A.	16-19, 179-188
Zaremba P.	256-257

## INDEX OF TITLES OF PERIODICALS

Acta Poloniae Historica  
Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis  
Africana Bulletin  
Archaeologia Polona  
Architektura  
Biuletyn. Instytut Urbanistyki i Architektury  
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Prace Geograficzne  
Prace i Materiały Instytutu Gospodarki Krajów Rozwijających się  
Przegląd Antropologiczny  
Przegląd Geograficzny

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Przegląd Orientalistyczny  
Przegląd Socjologiczny  
Rocznik Muzeum Narodowego w Warszawie  
Rocznik Orientalistyczny  
Rozprawy Komisji Językoznawczej  
Sprawy Międzynarodowe  
Studia Demograficzne  
Studia Semiotyczne  
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